CHAPTER XIV—MISCELLANEOUS.

(i) Archæology.

Exploration.

1735. During the year, tours were undertaken for the collection and study of antiquities, monuments, inscriptions, etc., in the Bombay-Karnatak area. Among the places visited mention may be made of Lakshmesvar, Mulgund, Gadag, Nargund in the Dharwar District and Bijapur in Bijapur District. All these places abound in ancient monuments, inscriptions and other antiquities belonging mostly to the Chalukyan period. Lakshmesvar, reported to be the birth place of Adi Pampa, the famous Kannada poet, has a number of monuments and hundreds of inscriptions. The monuments that deserve mention here are Somesvara temple with its beautiful tower and well worked outer walls, mukhamantapa, finely polished lathe-turned pillars, flat but beautifully carved ceilings. This is a typical late Chalukyan monument of about 12th Century A.D. worth preserving. Mulgund in Gadag taluk, has some fine monuments and a number of inscriptions.

1736. Anekel, Bangalore District, produced a site probably of the early centuries of the Christian Era. A piece of Russet-coated ware with kaolin stripes was picked up on the site. This is a piece of pottery the days of which can be with certainty assigned to the first-second century A.D. There are also some monuments at the place, all of which belong to the 13th and 14th centuries, and built in the Dravidian style. At Chikmadhure in the Chitradurga District, another ancient site of the early Gangas and Nolamba Pallava period, and some beautiful viragals of about 8th century A.D. with inscriptions were noticed.

Epigraphy.

1737. About 15 new inscriptions ranging in date from the 9th to the 16th century A.D., a majority of them being those of Hoysala rulers. In addition, a number of votive inscriptions were discovered on a large boulder in the midst of the river Tunga at Tirthahalli in the Shimoga District during the year.

1738. The earliest of the inscriptions is a fine Ganga Viragal, belonging to about the 9th century A.D. which mentions Nagattara, a Ganga Chief, who was ruling parts of

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Bangalore District from Begur at that time. A fine Hoysala inscription discovered on a hill in the Chitradurga taluk belongs to the reign of the Hoysala King Narasimha II. It commemorates the construction of a temple at the place by Machideva, a subordinate of the Hoysala. Yet another inscription belonging to the Hoysala King Ballala III, discovered at Hanchikuppe in Magadi taluk, Bangalore District, is important in view of the fact that it confirms the fact that Ballala III was wandering from place to place during his last days as it mentions Mallipattana as the place of the King's residence. The votive inscriptions discovered at Tirthahalli are important in so far as they furnish the names of a number of devotees many of whom were under the service of the Keladi Queen Chennammaji and other Nayakas or Paligars of various other places like Biligi, Harathi, Tarikere, etc.

Numismatics

1739. As many as six hoards of coins were discovered in different parts of the State belonging to the different periods, the earliest of which goes back to the period of the Satavahanas. This hoard which consists of 10 pieces of lead coins has been discovered in a village in the Gulbarga District. Other hoards belong mostly to the different rulers of the Mysore State like Kantirava Narasaraja Wodeyar, Hyder, Tipu and also to the East India Company. All these coins are of gold.

Museums

1740. The beautiful Nataraja image of bronze in the Somesvara temple at Mulbagal, 11th century A.D., one of the incomparable bronzes in elegance and workmanship, was unfortunately stolen and sawn to pieces by vandals some two years ago. The pieces of the image that could be recovered have now been brought and displayed in the Museum of the Department.

Finance

1741. The receipts and expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 57,338-76 and Rs. 57,338-76 respectively.

(ii) Efficiency Audit and Anti-corruption.

General

1742. With the promulgation of the Mysore Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1957, the scope of work of the Efficiency and Anti-corruption Department in respect of disciplinary proceedings against Government servants, was restricted to that of conducting